

THE GAZETTE.

By EDGAR SNOWDEN.

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The ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE for the country is printed on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. All advertisements appear in both papers, and are inserted at the usual rates.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Thirteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society of Alexandria, was held on Friday evening, the 11th April, 1834, in Christ Church—the Rev. Mr. HARRISON, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. MANN; and then the Annual Report was read: Whereupon, it was, on motion of the Rev. Mr. MANN,

Resolved, That the Report now read be accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, it was Resolved, That, grateful to God for the blessings which the Bible has bestowed on us as a people, we will use our utmost exertions to aid the Parent Society in her endeavors to supply the heathen with the word of God.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. HILL, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the Bible has the most powerful claims upon the affections of every friend of human virtue and happiness, and that the character of the times demands a warmer interest in its circulation.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. CORNELIUS, it was Resolved, That, in dependence on the Divine blessing, encouraged by past experience, and stimulated by the example of kindred associations,—especially of the Virginia Bible Society, this Society pledges itself to use its best efforts to raise the sum of Two Hundred Dollars before our next Annual Meeting.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the same persons who composed the Board of Directors for the last year be continued for the ensuing year.

Conformably with said resolution, the following named persons compose the Board, viz:

Rev. ELIA HARRISON, President.
" S. CORNELIUS, 1st Vice President.
Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS, 2d Vice President.
" A. D. HARMON, Treasurer.
" CASSIUS F. LEE, Corresponding Sec'y.
" JAMES ENTWISLE, Recording Secretary.
The Rev. Messrs. Mann, Hutchinson, and Reese, Messrs. Hugh C. Smith, James McKen-
zie, James P. Coleman, William B. Richards,
James Vansant, Robert Jamieson, John With-
ers, Reuben Johnston, Jr. and Jos. Blackwell,
Managers.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this evening, together with the Annual Report, be published in the Alexandria Gazette.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Society adjourn.

ELIAS HARRISON, President.
JAMES ENTWISLE, Recording Secretary.

The Thirteenth Report of the Young Men's Bible Society of Alexandria.

Amid the multifarious institutions of Christian benevolence which an age rich in enterprise has called into being, there seems to be none towards which a discriminating public can entertain suspicions with so little reason as the one whose Annual Report we are now presenting. For whatever be the sentiments which some men may indulge in relation to the Bible, as the inspired and lively oracles of God, given in the plenitude of his wisdom and benevolence, to enlighten, to sanctify, and to save, the benighted, polluted, and wandering subjects of this department of his extended empire,—to the matter of the Book, except in just so far as it obtrudes its claims to a divine original, the objections are not only few, but, in general cases, of the most trifling and insignificant importance. Even scepticism has recognized its value as a record of transactions many ages past away; and as developing a Code of Morals suited to the social relations and political condition of moral and intellectual agents, so far from having been impugned, it has been held up before the world, and descanted upon at times by the sober moralist and the enlightened infidel, with an apparent disposition to commend its claims to universal approbation. Indeed, it is not easy to conceive how a course different from this could have been adopted well, without either jeopardizing their reputation as men of discriminating judgments, or else leaving behind them the impression that they were utterly indifferent to the great interests of the race to which they belonged. It seems to be a conceded point, that, until something better can be substituted in its place, the Bible is the very book of which the children of mortality stand in most pressing and most universal need—and that in the precise proportion in which this need is ungratified will continue to be the darkness and ignorance, and moral and political degradation, of the world in which we live. And, however unwelcome it may be, in some of the great features of doctrine which it discloses to the pride of unhumiliated intellect, and to the risings of a rebellious and an unsanctified heart, the experiment has always demonstrated, what neither subtlety nor sophistry can ever controvert, that to the same extent in which it has been circulated has been the light, and comfort, and peace, and social order, which have been enjoyed. And the inference may thence be deduced, with perfect fairness, that, being adapted to man in all the conditions, relations and circumstances, in which he is found, his highest interests and most important destinies could be subserved in no way so well as by making him acquainted with the lessons which it teaches.

To send it, therefore, into all the world, is not only a very obvious duty, but one to which a benevolent mind ought to be stimulated by the most common impulse of humanity. It is extending the blessings of civilization and refinement. It is multiplying the means of social and political elevation. It is giving a new and more rational impulse to the moral constitution of man. It is widening the sphere of human sympathies and of human enjoyments. It is raising the nature of man to a more lofty and dignified attitude in the scale of created intelligences. And regarding it as the word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice, it is implanting hopes and opening prospects which are alone suited to the reachings of an immortal mind. And hence the favor and success

which Bible institutions have almost uniformly met with. Infidels could not raise an objection against them, in consistency with their creed; because, *than the Bible* they knew of nothing so admirably adapted to the various relations of intelligent, dependent, and accountable beings. Sceptics could not say to those around them, beware of such associations! lest, perchance, they should be found to run in conflict with some of their previously and frequently reiterated concessions. The worldling would not oppose them with open and avowed purpose, however little he might love them; because on the exercise of that principle of moral honesty which the Bible teaches, is suspended all the hopes in which he indulges of a successful issue to his worldly schemes. And even the mere politician would not like to be regarded as an enlisted adversary; lest, in directing his influence against the cause of Truth, he should weaken the sanctions of those very laws which he wishes both to strengthen and confirm. And thus, while the opposing elements in the carnal mind are either modified by circumstances, or neutralized by interests; and while all religious denominations can here meet and combine, and cordially co-operate without any compromise of principle,—the great cause of the Bible has been moving on, with a steadiness, a rapidity, and an unimpeded success, far greater than that which has been accorded to almost any other. The spectacle presented is indeed one not only of deep and thrilling interest, but of high moral grandeur and sublimity. But a few years have passed away, since we first beheld them struggling into being: now, wherever the eye ranges, we both mark their progress and are conscious to their influence. The grain of mustard seed, so diminutive as scarcely to be perceived, has taken root, sprung up, and spread forth its branches, like some mighty tree, destined soon to overshadow the world.

The high distinction of first moving in the lofty enterprise of supplying every family on the globe with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, is due under God to a sister Institution near at hand—the Bible Society of Virginia. This measure was suggested at its last anniversary meeting in the City of Richmond; and \$20,000, pledged on that ever memorable occasion, have been already nearly raised, for the hallowed purpose of furthering the operations of the American Bible Society towards this glorious consummation. The work has been commenced, with an energy and a holy fervor commensurate with its magnitude and importance; and (the same faith continuing to operate, whose influence was recognized in its original inception,) a few years more will exhibit to a gazing universe a spectacle of moral loveliness, sufficient to attract to enlist the sympathies, and to call forth the complacent regards and benignant smiles of all the Hierarchies in the Upper Temple,—the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ having made its way from sea to sea, and from the rivers even to the ends of the earth. And then,—the Millennial glory streaming in,—from every province of Jehovah's mighty empire will be heard, swelling on the breeze, the enrapturing and transporting song, "The Kingdoms of this world have become the Kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

As a humble auxiliary in this cause of Christian faith, and charity, and hope, we are now engaged. And however small our means, or modest and unobtrusive our exertions,—as the mighty river, in its sweeping and majestic tide, has thus been constituted by the gradual confluence of a multitude of bubbling streamlets,—in the same way, however apparently insignificant our contributions, shall we contribute to swell the tide of Christian benevolence, which is bearing on its bosom life, and peace, and salvation, to the remotest corners of our polluted globe. This Society has now been in operation for nearly fourteen years, and during the whole of that period has been steadily engaged in its appropriate work. Contributions have been solicited, the town examined, and its wants supplied with each recurring year: while seamen and Sunday Schools, and other institutions of public benevolence, have participated in its benefactions, to an extent commensurate with its ability. The neighboring counties in the adjoining State have been carefully traversed, and, so far as the report of agents can be confided in, *once* fully supplied; and, except the transient efforts that may be required in order to meet an occasional demand from an increase of population, the way seems to be now prepared for the concentration of all our energies towards the thrilling objects of the Parent Board—the distribution of the Word of Life through every nation, and kingdom, and state, and empire, on the surface of the globe. This is a point towards which your Board can never look but with emotions by no means easy to be expressed. It is a work peculiarly befitting a great, and enlightened, and religious people, such as ours—coinciding with the great principles of our free and happy government, and in perfect harmony with the spirit of noble and adventurous enterprise which prevails so universally among our citizens. It must succeed. The sure Word of Prophecy has both excited the hope, and pointed to the period of ultimate fruition: and however weak and apparently ineffective the instrumentality that is used, the "worm Jacob shall be made to thrash the mountains," and before the Great Captain of our salvation, who is leading on the enterprise, "every valley shall be exalted, every mountain and hill shall be made low, the crooked places straight, and the rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Those transactions which come under the immediate revision of your Board, at the close of the present year, in comparison with some of those which have preceded it, are very few, and very easily detailed. The county of Fairfax, which had been but partially visited before, was, during the course of the last summer, by an Agent employed for that purpose, fully supplied; and this, together with the demand incidental to our own population, and the several institutions of Christian benevolence, whose claims are never to be neglected, constitutes the amount, or nearly so, of all that has been done in a way of distribution. And it might, perhaps, be well to state, that, as this is ground which is regularly passed over, with each returning year, and the demand then recurring always met, the number of copies which have been called for, during the one which is now closed, from the nature of the case, has been exceedingly limited. What your Board have specially aimed at was, to secure to the Parent Institution the two hundred dollars pledged to it, in aid of its foreign operations, at the period of our last Annual Meeting. And it is with emotions of no ordinary satisfaction that their patrons and friends are now met with the cheering information, that this greatly coveted object has been successfully accomplished, through the diligence and faithfulness of the several Ward Committees, and the continued liberality of a Christian public, but, through the hands of your Treasurer, was, some time since, transmitted to the place of its destination.

It appears from the Records, which have been carefully examined and approved, that the amount of moneys which have been received into your Treasury during the past year is three hundred and fifty-six dollars and seven cents; two hundred and eighty-one and nine cents by collections—fifty-nine and ninety-eight cents by sale of bibles and testaments—thirty-one and thirty-nine cents by a loan from the Treasurer, and fifteen by donation from two individuals, to be transmitted to the Parent Board. Out of this, as has been stated already, two hundred dollars have been given to the foreign supply—fifteen to the same object, by the two individuals as above noticed—one hundred dollars and sixty-three cents in payment for bibles and testaments—thirty-seven dollars and two cents to pay a debt due to the Treasurer at the period of the last Annual Report—and three dollars forty-two cents for incidental expenses. And this, together with twenty dollars and fifty-two cents which is due from us to the Society of King George, in the Northern Neck, will leave in your Treasury a deficiency of fifty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents. To meet this demand, however, the thirty-four dollars for some time due to us from the Society in Prince William, together with a small sum in town, and the bibles and testaments in the Depository, will be quite sufficient, besides leaving a small surplus for the commencement of the year now coming.

At the time of your last Report, there were in the Society's Depository 123 bibles, and 361 testaments. To these—in order to meet the demands of the year, for sale and distribution—there have been added one hundred bibles, and three hundred testaments. Subtracting from these the forty-nine bibles and twenty-seven testaments now on hand, we shall have the precise aggregate number of copies which have been disposed of by donation and sale, during the past year, viz: 174 bibles, and 634 Testaments.

This then is all the Report which your Board have now to render. Whether they have succeeded in realizing the hopes of their patrons and friends, they pretend not to conjecture. That more might have been done, with a greater degree of faithfulness and more fervent prayer, they feel well convinced: and that more ought to have been done,—considering the pressing wants of the world, and the mighty efforts which have been commenced for the purpose of supplying them—is equally certain. Yet they rejoice in doing what they have; and while they distinctly recognize the principle, that *every man is under a moral obligation to do all he can*, and while they mourn that they have not reached this mark, they have still a *palliation* for their deficiencies to urge, in the well known circumstances in which they are placed—all of them being engaged in other necessary avocations, which engross much of their attention, and occupy most of their time. Could the Society, however, secure the services of a Board which would do more, and with greater cheerfulness, diligence, and self-denied devotion, it would be to those who are now retiring from that official relation a source of satisfaction far greater and more unmingled, than that which is afforded by the recollection of all that they have done. Respectfully submitted.

The Committee appointed by the House, to examine into the concerns of the U. S. Bank, left Baltimore this morning for Philadelphia. We learn that a motion will be made in the Senate for the appointment of a Committee on the part of that body for the same purpose.

[Balt. Pat.]

Some of the Administration papers are exulting at the accession of specie as the result of the deep financial skill of the President; and they quote with delight accounts of the arrival of coin at New York. The natural answer to all this, is,—that the importation of specie is the consequence of the distress which the Executive usurpation has caused to the country; and in regard to these particular importations, it happens rather unfortunately, that they are the works of the U. States Bank. We understand that there has arrived, since October last, at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, no less than two millions three hundred thousand dollars for the Bank, and that six hundred thousand more are expected,—making an aggregate of nearly three millions; so that the Bank itself is the real introducer of specie into those ports. The time is coming when the difference between the currencies will be—gold and silver as the Bank money, and rags as Jackson money.

[Nat. Gaz.]

The Canals were opened yesterday. On Tuesday the Argus stated that "the preparations for an active and extensive trade have not been so great at any previous year as at the present."

In 1833 the canals opened on the 22d April. At this date the amount of Western Goods in that city, afloat and in warehouse, which were transported from New York previous to the 22d April, was 2975 tons. On the 17th April 1834, as we are credibly informed, the number of tons afloat was only 700. This does not look like evidence favorable to the assertion of the Argus.

Albany Gaz. 18th.

A silent woman.—There are in the world, individuals, so uncharitably disposed as altogether to discredit the existence of what they are ungallantly pleased to term the *phenomenon*, at the head of our paragraph. Byron has compared a silent lady to a prodigy, only to be dreamed of in a poet's philosophy, *videlicet*, "silent thunder"—but luckily for the fair sex, poetry is not argument; and the instance in prose, we are about to quote, speaks highly in favor of the possibility of there having actually existed, at least one woman (not born dumb) who could hold her tongue to some purpose. The story is related by Madam Campan, the governess to the sister and daughter in law of Napoleon, first consul, and is found in her "Journal Anecdoticque." And here it is. "Madame Regnier, the wife of the Procureur Civil of Versailles, was one day chatting at her own house, in the midst of a large assembly; she happened, in the course of the conversation, to let fall some foolish observation or other, out of its place, it is true, but of no sort of consequence. Her husband rated her soundly before all the company, and told her "to hold her tongue, for she was a simpleton;" (ta-zez vous, Madame, vous etes une sottise.) She lived twenty or thirty years after this, and never spoke a single word from that time; not even to her husband or children: a concerted theft was committed beneath her very eyes: attempts were made to take her by surprise, but it was found impossible to draw a word from her.—When she gave her consent to the marriage of her children, she would nod her head and sign the contract; never was such extreme tenacity witnessed in this world. She never once opened her mouth; her self-love had been wounded, and she never forgave the affront; her dose of must have been a strong one. Twenty or thirty years! Ponder on this, ye traducers of the fair, and own that a woman may, 'for a consideration,' be 'silent,' though not dumb.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

On Saturday afternoon last, there was a large assemblage of citizens at the wharf, notwithstanding the rain, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamboat from Philadelphia, as it was confidently expected that Messrs. Preston, Webster and McDuffie were on board. When she arrived, by some mistake it was announced that none of them had come on; in consequence of which numbers immediately retired. Those who remained were, however, soon gratified by the appearance of Mr. Preston, who was saluted with cheers, and in return addressed the crowd in an animated strain for a few minutes; but, as there was so general a desire to see and hear him, he was solicited, and consented, to attend at the Exchange in half an hour, to receive the welcome of the citizens. Short as the notice was, and information being only given verbally from one to another, yet when he arrived, the Exchange was crowded to excess. His appearance in the gallery was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. He addressed the audience for nearly half an hour, in a strain of thrilling eloquence, which was frequently interrupted by the most rapturous applause. It would be doing him injustice to attempt a report of his remarks from memory. It may suffice to say, that the sentiments he expressed met with a cordial response in every bosom present, and excited the liveliest emotion throughout the large assembly. Indeed all seemed to move as by one spirit, and that a spirit resolved to sustain the Constitution and laws of the country, against the manifest usurpation of the executive. Had General Jackson been present, he would have been convinced, that his protest has excited but one feeling, and that of indignant scorn, at his daring pretension to supreme power, and inspired but one resolution, and that of determined resistance to his usurpations.

Messrs. Webster and Binney arrived yesterday afternoon in the steamboat Washington, from Philadelphia. Long before the steam boat touched the wharf, the citizens assembled to the number of several thousands, and completely blocked up the approach to the boat. Mr. Webster addressed the people from the deck of the steam boat, but many endeavored, in vain to reach within hearing distance. After he concluded, there was a general rush to Barnum's where on his arrival, he again spoke for a short time with his usual force and felicity. He expressed his perfect confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the American people, and in their determination to support the Constitution and laws of their country. During his brief and eloquent remarks, he was enthusiastically cheered, and when he closed with the declaration that never until the sun should retrace her path in the Heavens, and sink in the mists of the East, should he change in his ardent attachment to the Constitution and the liberties of the nation, the applause was deafening.

When Mr. Webster closed, there was a general call for Mr. Binney, who appeared, and delivered some pointed and patriotic remarks. He said he had no fears for the result of the present contest. The people were competent to keep their public servants within legitimate limits—that usurpations always commenced by tampering with the public funds—but that so long as the laws were permitted to govern, we possessed the means to restrain authority within proper bounds, &c. He exhorted the People to stand by the Constitution and the Laws—to resist to the last, by all lawful means, the encroachments of arbitrary power upon their rights and liberties. The voice of the People when spoken loud, deep and determined, was more terrible to Tyrants, "than any army with banners." We pretend only to give the substance, not the words of the speaker.

Mr. Binney made a happy allusion to the former prosperity of Baltimore, and the present depressed condition of its trade, resulting from the experiment now making by the President. He concluded amidst the highest manifestations of satisfaction.

The above we copy from the Chronicle of this morning. The arrival of these distinguished public men in Baltimore has called forth one of the noblest displays of patriotic ardour among the People that has been witnessed here for the last twenty years, the most thrilling and intense feeling running through every vein and artery of society. We had before us three distinguished public speakers. Preston, was dazzling, impassioned and soul stirring in his manner and matter, exhibiting the real Southern fire when lighted up. WEBSTER, on the other hand, was cool, collected, deep toned and impressive, addressing altogether the reason and not the passions of men, being trained in this mode of speaking altogether for the forum and the Senate, and partaking of the mode and manner of the East. Mr. BINNEY, was terse energetic and persuasive, displaying a style, like his location, between the torrid and frigid zones.

Messrs. WEBSTER and BINNEY immediately on closing their remarks, stepped into a carriage in waiting and proceeded on to Washington.

Soon after, Gen. CHAMBERS arrived in the city from the Eastern Shore, on his way to take his seat in the Senate. Had this been known, a like call would have been made upon him by the People. This day it is expected every Senator will be at his post.

A gentleman from Philadelphia states to us, that Mr. McDuffie's health would probably detain him in Philadelphia for several days though he might be looked for daily, as he was anxious to resume his seat in the House.

From the extraordinary number of our citizens who, without concert, but each taking counsel from his own heart, turned out on these occasions, to welcome these distinguished men, the friends of liberty may draw the most favorable augury. While such a feeling exists among the People—while they give such evidences of regard for the laws and Constitution, and for their chief defenders, no one need despair of the Republic. However assailed, by those high in power, the Whig spirit of the country will rally in defence of our liberties, at a moment's warning, and be the "conservative principle" to shield them from every inroad.

TOWN MEETING.—The President of the United States having by his late protest sent to the Senate, made a direct appeal to the people of the United States for their decision on the principles advanced in that document, it is deemed expedient that the sentiments of the citizens of Baltimore should be promptly expressed. It is therefore requested that those who are opposed to the doctrines of said protest assemble in Town Meeting, on Wednesday afternoon next, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, in Monument Square, to take the subject into consideration. The meeting will be organized at half past 3 o'clock, precisely. Several addresses will be delivered.

Balt. Pat.

POTATOES.

500 Bushels Eastern Potatoes, suitable for planting, just received per schooner Betsy Hamilton, and for sale by L. MCKENZIE, Union wharf. In Store—5 bales Black Moss. apr 21

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, April 20, 1834.

The last week was an eventful week in Washington,—and the coming week is big with importance. Of all the remarkable documents signed "Andrew Jackson," none is more remarkable than the late attack upon the Senate of the U. States. The Bank is now forgotten in the wrath of the deluded old man,—and the Senate now is his monomania. This is "the monster" of the hero; this his wild beast at present; this the phantom that haunts and perplexes his diseased imagination.

The diseases which the President has, are remarkable and are worthy of other notice than I have seen given. When the Cherokee question was under discussion, the Judiciary was his monomania,—and that was the monster. When nullification was prominent, Calhoun was his monomania, and he was the monster. But yesterday the Bank was his monomania, and that was his monster: but when the Senate threw itself between him and his ruthless attacks upon mania, and that is now the monster. Hence it is a fact, the Bank for the week past, has been almost forgotten at the White House,—and the Senate, the Senate, the monstrous Senate, Clay, Southard, Leigh and others have been the monster that have haunted the President's visions. No knowing what disease the President next may have,—but this is a disease, which is likely to last for many days, and in the mean time the Bank may escape, for he never has two diseases at a time.

I have observed another fact in the character of the President. He cannot live unless he is in troubled waters. He grows sick in a calm. It was the aim of the illustrious Washington, and all his successors to escape as much as possible from the tumults of party spirit, and to sail along on a calm and gentle current. Not so, however, with our modern Solomon. The moment the Republic grows calm, he becomes sick. The moment a storm arises, his health is invigorated, and I do believe, that if this country was in peace and harmony, if all was quiet, he would not live out his term.

For example, winter before last, when it is true, there were warm debates in Congress, but nothing so warm as the debates the two winters past, he was sick all the time, every day afflicted with disease. The nullifiers by the time of another winter had unfurled their banners, and then all of a sudden he grew mighty and strong, vivified, it seems, by the hope of cutting up, and for aught I know, salting down John C. Calhoun. Well peace came on: Clay's Compromise Bill hushed the stormy winds,—and calmness was abroad in the land. Then it was, the President resolved upon his Northern tour, and when he saw that eger the Yankee race had thrown down the weapons of war, and Faneuil Hall was opened to him, then it was he grew sick, and his death-bed liked to have been in Boston. At this moment, Mr. Van Buren and the Kitchen Cabinet saw that they were about to lose the shoulders on which they were to ride into power, unless they animated the sinking frame by blowing it into some furious storm—and lo, at once, as Mr. Duane, informs us, he received a letter from Boston, announcing in substance that the deposits must be removed, and then it was, we saw the sick old man rising all so suddenly from what many thought would be his bed of death, and dashing his way to Washington, as it were, on the wings of the wind!

All this confirms me in the fact that he cannot live but in a storm,—that peace is death to him, and hence when he sees that the Bank is prostrated he makes a rush upon the Senate.—But in attacking this body he will be foiled. He is attacking the States, and the Representatives of the States,—men of courage, and nerve, of intellect and eloquence, who standing upon the Constitution will defy him and his wrath—and the People, who will never yield power to one man, and who are not ready to subscribe to tory doctrines, and tory principles, will rush to the rescue. The Constitution is in danger, and under its banner, let us sound the tocsin of alarm for and wide. The truth is now fully developed, that this is a question of Law, or no Law, Constitution, or no Constitution.

Great Whig Festival.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of the preparations for the Great Whig Festival, in honor of the late glorious triumph of the Whigs in New York, from the following items. In addition to the animals that are to be roasted whole, there will be five hundred rounds of beef; three hundred hams; three hundred beaver's tongues; fifteen thousand loaves of bread; eighty butts of beer and ale, &c.

Three Military Bands are to be stationed at different points of the enclosure to enliven the scene with appropriate national airs.

The number of guests, it is expected, will exceed twenty thousand.—Phil. Com. Herald.

A Great Drinker.—A cold water man—The New Bedford paper mentions a Mr. Webb, of Fairhaven, Mass. who is in the habit of drinking one or two quarts of cold water a day, drinking at the rate of a quart an hour, both day and night, and not unfrequently a gallon and upwards at a time. This has been his practice ever since his remembrance. He indulges in no luxuries of food—eats moderately—enjoys excellent health—attends promptly to his business. When dry he is feverish and dizzy, and feels a burning throughout the system, especially at the stomach. He had been without water three hours at one time, the last of which he was in excruciating pain. He is about 40 years of age.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDRIA CANAL OFFICE, April 10, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, conformably to the order of the Board of Directors of the Alexandria Canal Company, legal proceedings will be immediately taken against all subscribers to the stock of said Company (without respect to persons) who shall not, on or before the 25th day of the present month, pay up all such instalments as have been called for and are due on their stock.

JOHN H. CREASE, Clerk of the Alexandria Canal Co.

Persons interested in the above order are earnestly and respectfully solicited to make some arrangements with the subscriber, whereby the resort to so painful an alternative may be avoided.

J. H. CREASE, Collector. apr 12—d3t&eo25h

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA NOTES. WILL be taken at par for FURNITURE, by JAMES GREEN, at his Establishment on Royal and Fairfax streets, Alexandria, and at the corner of C and 10th streets, Washington; where he has now on hand an extensive assortment of ELEGANT & PLAIN FURNITURE. apr 17